THE MANIAC OPERATOR HUNG THE CHILDREN. SERIAL KILLERS: ANATOLY SLIVKO

A first-class teacher, a creative person, a friend of children, the best counselor, a shock worker of communist labor, a member of the CPSU, a deputy of the local city council and simply a respected person in the city, Anatoly Slivko was very fond of pioneers and black shiny shoes. One day, in 1961, he witnessed a terrible accident in which a very young pioneer boy died. At the same time, at the sight of the bloody body of a child dressed in black trousers, a white shirt with a red tie and brand new shiny shoes, Slivko experienced the strongest sexual arousal for the first time. Since then, haunted by visions of boys in pioneer uniforms writhing in agony, Slivko has been looking for a way to replicate that same sensation. And found.

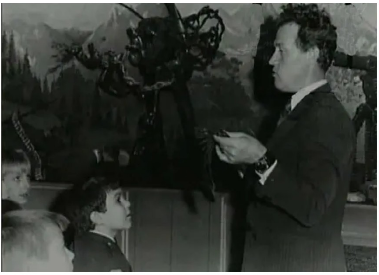
Anatoly, or Tolik, as the pioneers called him, Slivko was born on December 28, 1938 in the small Dagestan town of Izberbash. The settlement was founded in 1931, and therefore there were no normal, comfortable living conditions there. Slivko did not like to remember his childhood too much - an unsettled life, frequent quarrels of his parents. In any case, it was precisely this version that he subsequently told the investigators. Probably, Slivko wanted to create a certain image of a downtrodden and shy teenager, whose childhood left a deep imprint on his subsequent life. According to the recollections of Slivko's neighbors and acquaintances, this family was unremarkable: the mother and father were hard workers, quiet people, completely unlike domestic tyrants.

Slivko on a hike. (wikipedia.org)

At the age of 15-16, Tolik realized that he was not attracted to girls. He tried a couple of times to invite classmates on a date, but he did it rather because "it's necessary." From Slivko's diaries, it becomes clear that puberty came quite late. So, he recalled that he first experienced an orgasm at the age of 22 from an act of self-satisfaction. At the same time, he began to notice that the girls caused him rather rejection, but the boys, on the contrary, were interested. "In 1961, a girl sat on my lap and tried to turn me on. After her departure, I became ill, felt disgusted and vomited, "he wrote. Slivko joined the army and went to the Far East, during these years he tried to maintain relations by correspondence, and at the end of the service he came to the girl to propose to her, however, after spending several days in her house, he realized that he did not experience any sexual attraction , and cannot become a full-fledged husband.

Then, in 1961, he became an eyewitness to the accident in which the teenage pioneer died: "He was in a school uniform with a tie, in a white shirt and new black shoes. There was a lot of blood, gasoline spread on the asphalt. I suddenly had a feeling, a desire to have such a boy, to make him feel bad, hurt. This feeling haunted me all the time.

Slivko decided that a change of scenery should rid him of obsessive and frightening desires. He left the Far East and came back to his parents, who moved to the town of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory. There, Tolik got a job at a local nitrogen-fertilizer plant, having previously graduated from a chemical-technological college. In addition to his main work activity, Slivko dreamed of working with children. In 1963, he was taken as a pioneer leader at secondary school No. 15. Tolik's duties included organizing trips, but he soon realized that he did not want to depend on the will of the school administration, and thought about opening his own tourist club. By that time, he had already acquired a couple of dozen devoted pupils who were ready to follow him everywhere. He knew how to communicate with children, well understood their psychology. In addition, Slivko was passionate about his work: he told schoolchildren about flowers and trees, taught them to take care of nature, set up tents, make fires - in general, everything that pioneers who went on a campaign should know.



Slivko with pupils. (wikipedia.org)

In 1966, Slivko finally managed to get into use a small wooden building, where he opened a club called "Romantic". The premises were modest, and funding for inventory was practically zero, so everything was bought at the expense of small investments from each of the participants. However, these circumstances only rallied the children, they felt like one big family, the "leader" of which was, of course, Slivko. He felt very comfortable in the company of pupils - in contrast to those situations when he was forced to communicate with his peers. The children listened to him, believed him and were truly devoted.

But time passed - Slivko was already almost 30 years old, and he still had not married. In order to strengthen his position and reassure his mother, in 1967 he finally starts a family. His wife, Lyudmila, later recalled that before the wedding there was no intimacy between them, and then she attributed this to his old-fashionedness and good manners. However, little has changed after: for 18 years of family life, as Slivko himself wrote, he slept with his wife hardly more than 10 times. The wife was very worried, visited the doctor, blamed herself. Then Anatoly himself decided to see a doctor - the specialist listened to him carefully and advised him to spend more time outdoors and relax. Surprisingly, in this marriage, the spouses managed to give birth to two children.

CATEGORIES

Calculation
Roof types
metal tile
Elements
Attic

DISCUSS:

What you need to open an IP - a detailed briefing!: First of all, congratulations on making the difficult decision to create...

What does dark eyes mean: The eye is formed in the prenatal period. Hue depends on genes...

Victor (male name) What is the meaning of the name Victor: The main qualities inherent in Victors are trust and generosity, and they strive ...

Rune that attracts love Strong rune for love: Runes to attract love change life for the better. Runic staves and...

POPULAR ON THE SITE

Why is uncle dreaming. Dream interpretation: uncle. If you have a dream Uncle

Your birthday: the best day to read conspiracies

Reviews of entrepreneurs who ventured to start a franchise business Conclusion: is it worth starting a business under a well-known brand

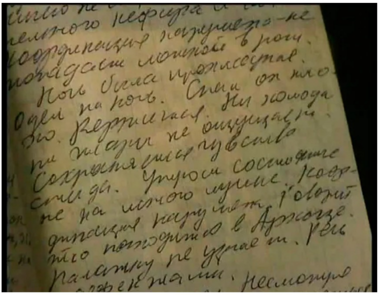
Cell Phone Repair Business How to Open a Phone Repair

Tolik was not interested in his wife - he spent almost all his free time from work at the factory in the club. The old building, however, burned down, and the guys were given a room in the Palace of Chemists - the cultural center of the city. New club, new name. They decided to take the name "Chergid" - "through rivers, mountains and valleys."

The club consisted of about 200 people. All of them were endlessly devoted to their counselor and leader. Slivko introduced a system of rewards and punishments to maintain discipline in an already large organization. So, when the group went camping, each participant earned and lost points. For example, +10 points for bringing the most firewood, or -10 for bringing too little water. At the end of the trip, the points were summed up and materialized into real money. Those who "made a fine" could either pay (and they ran decently) or take part in one of Slivko's "experiments".

By this moment, Tolik realized that the picture of a dead boy in a pioneer uniform did not go out of his head. "In my fantasy world, which for me has become more real than reality, there are adventures, chases, smart and happy boys in black shoes. I can do whatever I want with them, they like it and they smile at me. Realizing that for the realization of such fantasies, sacrifices would be needed, I thought about how to get the boy in an unconscious state ... ", he wrote.

In one of the medical books, he came across a "recipe": during a short-term hanging, a person experiences partial memory loss, when all memories of the recent past are erased. If such a method really worked, it would allow Slivko to enjoy the helpless state of children and the sight of their torment, the memories of which would be erased from their memory.



Tolik, who was seriously fond of photography and video filming, offered the guys to become actors in his films. The plot of these home paintings, as a rule, was the same: the bad guys (fascists) catch the good guys (pioneers), and then they are tortured for a long time. As Slivko later assured the investigation, all the children agreed voluntarily. And, judging by the stories of his former pupils, it is not difficult to believe in this. In addition, in some cases, he offered good money for participating in the filming - from 10 to 25 rubles.

The first experiment was a success - he hung the boy by the neck, and after a while he lost consciousness. Watching the child's convulsions, Slivko performed an act of self-satisfaction. After the boy came to his senses, he did not remember anything. The whole process was filmed by Tolik on camera. A few months later, Slivko decided to repeat the experiment, but this time the child died. 15-year-old Nikolai Dobryshev suffocated in a noose. The counselor tried to resuscitate him, did a heart massage and artificial respiration, but in vain. The body had to be disposed of. Slivko cut him into pieces and drowned him in the river. The film, on which the whole process was captured, he destroyed.

Despite the fact that one of his wards died, Slivko continued to experiment. He recorded each of them on camera and made neat notes in a notebook - about how strangulation affected, how the experimental subject behaved, how long the loss of consciousness lasted. He didn't hang some of the guys, but acted differently: he put a plastic bag on his head, or let him breathe ether, or tied the child by the hands to the trees, wrapped his legs with twine and pulled him over, imitating medieval torture on end.

If the experiment ended in the death of the experimental subject, Slivko butchered the body, cut off the limbs, and poured the blood into a pan, from where he then scooped it up with a spoon and drank it. From the severed parts of the body, he made figures. He could, for example, put his head to shining polished shoes, for which he felt a special trepidation. He paid great attention to equipment - before the procedure, he gave the boys an ironed uniform and clean shoes. Once, according to his recollections, one of the teenagers turned out to be very sloppy - his clothes and feet were dirty. Slivko did not experiment on him and sent him home.

At least 40 children are believed to have been affected by his experiments. Some of them were seriously injured and became virtually disabled. 7 boys were killed.

The last victim was 13-year-old Sergei Pavlov. He told his mother that he had gone fishing, and he himself went to meet Slivko. On the way, Pavlov met a neighbor and blabbed that he was going to a meeting with his boss, who promised to shoot him for a magazine. When the boy did not return home, the relatives sounded the alarm. This was not the first case of the disappearance of a teenager, and the prosecutor of Nevinnomysk Zakachurin instructed his assistant Tamara Langueva to handle this disastrous case. She drew attention to the fact that all the teenagers were members of the Chergid club. After asking other participants, she was surprised to note for herself the shooting of films in which children were "jokingly" hung up. However, the children were reluctant to make contact and were not going to "surrender" the leader. The first to let it slip was a boy named Vyacheslav Khvostik. He said that Slivko hung him in a noose, from which he lost consciousness. After Khvostik, several other guys testified.

Despite the very obvious evidence against Slivko, the prosecutor's office could hardly believe that a respected teacher, labor drummer and founder of an exemplary club could be involved in this case. However, a search warrant was still issued. On December 28, 1985, the police came to the club. In a secret room, irrefutable evidence of Slivko's guilt was found: photographs of dismembered children, knives, hatchets, ropes and other instruments of torture. Besides, the films spoke for themselves.

A page from Slivko's diary. (wikipedia.org)

Slivko was arrested and placed in a pre-trial detention center. During the investigation, he confessed to seven murders. The court, which took place in June 1986, sentenced him to capital punishment, but the lawyer requested a re-examination, which was denied. It did, however, save us some time.

In 1988, investigator Issa Kostoev, who worked on the case of Andrei Chikatilo, approached him. Kostoev hoped that a conversation with Slivko would help him better understand the psychology of a maniac, and also counted on the valuable recommendations of the criminal. He left Slivko a notebook, which he completely filled out - there were many confessions, both about the terrible accident that he witnessed, and about unhealthy fantasies, and about failed family life.

Slivko waited for the sentence to be brought into effect for several years - in 1989 he was shot in the Novocherkassk prison.

Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko was born in 1938 in the city of Izberbash, Dagestan ASSR, USSR. There is an opinion that in many respects his future life was determined by a birth trauma - the newborn was almost strangled by the umbilical cord wrapped around his neck. Later, headaches began to haunt him, and in adolescence, he was diagnosed with epileptoid, or organic psychopathy. By the way, one of the terrible events of childhood - a boy killed in front of Anatoly by a German soldier - for a long time became a kind of sexual fetish for Slivko. So, his favorite game was the game of the hanged partisan pioneer, in which, of course, he himself was the partisan. Later, such sacrifice was also defined by sexologists as the achievement of some pleasure, and a couple of times he almost ended up being hanged in earnest.

In 1961, he was demobilized from the army, having received a Quartz movie camera as a gift for his service, with which he most of all liked to shoot teenage boys. By the way, he was “lucky” in the army - Slivko witnessed an accident in which a motorcyclist drove into a convoy of pioneers at full speed, one of the boys was seriously injured, and the sight of a wounded and later dead child greatly excited the future maniac.

In 1963, he graduated from a technical school and got a job at a factory in his city of Nevinnomyssk, but he was still attracted to children, and soon he was already working as a pioneer leader. It is known that he invented partisan games bordering on normality for the boys, with tying, hanging and other things, but the matter has not yet reached the murder.

Slivko first killed in 1964, convincing a 15-year-old homeless boy "to take part in an experiment to determine the limits of human capabilities." The boy died in the noose. Frightened, Slivko immediately got rid of the corpse - cut the body into several pieces and threw them into the Kuban River. The film - and he always recorded his "games" - he destroyed, fearing that someone would find it. The case was not opened.

The following year, Slivko killed again. And again, the perpetrator was not found.

In 1966, Slivko became the director of the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid" ("Through rivers, mountains and valleys"), which was very popular among teenagers and their parents. Parents brought their children to him in droves, thereby protecting them from the "influence of the street." Soon Slivko received the title of master of sports in mountaineering.

urism, he was elected a deputy of the Nevinnomyssk City Council, and in 1977 he was awarded the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR - and this despite the fact that he did not have a special, pedagogical education, nor did he have a higher education in general.

In 1967, Anatoly got married, in 1971 and 1975 his sons were born - Igor and Evgeny.

In November 1973, Slivko killed again - the victim was a 15-year-old teenager, who, in addition to the police, was unsuccessfully searched for by ... the Chergid children's club.

In May 1975, Slivko killed his next victim - an 11-year-old schoolboy, and then again became the organizer of the search for the missing child on a voluntary basis.

After that, the maniac took a five-year break, during which, however, he continued his "experiments", which, it should be noted, the children willingly went on, allowing themselves to be strangled, putting gas masks or plastic bags on their heads and even breathing ether for anesthesia. Someone did it because of "fees of 10-25 rubles, someone tried to curry favor with the director, and someone honestly believed that he was "helping science."

In 1980, Slivko killed a 13-year-old boy, and again no one was punished for the crime. It is noteworthy that, despite the fact that all the killed children turned out to be members of the same children's club, the investigating authorities did not pay attention to this fact.

On July 23, 1985, Slivko committed his last murder. The victim was a 13-year-old teenager, and the next day Slivko left with a group of children for the Black Sea, and therefore the investigators did not even talk to him.

Only in November 1985, some details of the "medical experiments" in which the pupils of the club took part surfaced. It turned out in a conversation with the children about the missing boy, also a member of "Chergid".

The maniac was arrested at the very end of 1985, on December 28, right in the club where he and his children were preparing for the holiday. It is noteworthy that his authority among the children was so great that they literally fell into a state of shock when their teachers were taken away.

During January and February 1986, he confessed to seven murders, and soon the inhabitants of the city learned about the deeds of Slivko, a respected citizen, a Teacher with a capital letter, the best friend of their children.

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986, the sentence was short - execution. The sentence was carried out in September 1989 in the Novocherkassk prison.

An honored teacher of the Russian Federation worked in the Krasnodar Territory, to whom other teachers came to study, learn from his experience in raising children, but no one could even guess what was hidden under the guise of an honored teacher.

Nickname: "The Ripper Leader."
Number of victims: 7
Action time: 1964 - 1985.

Soviet serial killer with the longest streak of murders - it lasted 21 years! You can also say that Slivko is the most socially adapted domestic serial killer. You can admire the list of his merits and achievements - he was a shock worker of communist labor, a member of the CPSU, bore the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR (although he did not have a pedagogical education), was a deputy of the city council of people's deputies, they wrote about him many times in Pionerskaya Pravda, there were at least twenty radio broadcasts on the All-Union Radio (naturally, before it became known that he was a maniac), countless diplomas and awards. All residents of Nevinnomyssk knew about Slivko and his offspring - the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid". In general, the most trustworthy and wonderful Soviet citizen.

Therefore, when Slivko was arrested in December 1985, it came as a complete surprise to everyone. At first, the townsfolk thought that for the theft of socialist property (who did not happen to the Soviet Union?), But the "reality" turned out to be terrible. The Soviet man in the street has never encountered such a thing. "Local Nevinnomyssk celebrity", an example to follow, the best friend of children Anatoly Slivko turned out to be a killer, a monster from a horror movie, practically Freddy Krueger. He killed 7 children between the ages of 11 and 15, and the murders and dismemberment of corpses were carefully filmed and photographed. Slivko kept all these "documents" ... in the premises of the "Chergid" club, in the electrical panel! During the search, in addition to terrible films and photographs, they also found a set of hunting knives and a camping hatchet, coils of rope, loops made from pieces of rubber hose and sawn children's shoes. In addition, Slivko's notebooks and diary were found, which he kept for many years and in which he described in detail the murders and his experiences associated with them.

He found his victims among a member of the Chergid club. He "seduced" them into participating in a secret "experiment" or "trial" in which a child was suspended in a noose (or a plastic bag was put on its head) and fainted. This was necessary, Slivko said, in order to know how to help someone who lost consciousness on a campaign. In general, Slivko told the boy that by going to the experiment, he accomplishes a feat and provides invaluable assistance to science. Seven such experiments ended in death. But besides them, there were 42 more (!) experiments with different boys, which ended more or less “successfully”, although some of its participants acquired illnesses or even disabilities for life. (Modestov's book lists 33, in fact there are more.)

Slivko received sexual arousal and relaxation, watching the torment of children. But he received the “highest pleasure” from the process of dismembering a corpse and other “necrosadistic actions”. In particular, quite "exotic" ones - he sawed the legs of a (already dead) boy shod in boots, doused the boots with gasoline and set them on fire, without fail filming it all on film. In the future, he watched his terrible films and masturbated (in most cases - in the premises of "Chergid" before the start of classes).

Slivko also tried to preserve some parts of the bodies of his victims (mainly the genitals) by salting them in an ordinary tin can.

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986. Twice conducted forensic medical examination at the Institute. Serbian showed his full sanity. He was shot in September 1989.

Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko was born on December 28, 1938 in the Dagestan city of Izberbash. The newborn received a birth injury - was strangled by the umbilical cord. The consequences of this injury later negatively affected Slivko - he suffered from headaches all his life, and in adolescence he developed personality traits that psychiatrists call "epileptoid" or "organic" psychopathy. Such people have a “viscous” psyche, they tend to “get stuck” on some traumatic event for a long time.

For Slivko, such a traumatic event occurred in 1943, during the Nazi occupation. He witnessed the murder of a boy by a German soldier. The soldier wanted to shoot the boy's dog, and the boy tried to protect it. Both were killed. Blood spattered the soldier's polished chrome boots, and he wiped them on the child's corpse. From now on, black shiny polished boots will become Slivko's sexy fetish. Later, with older children, he played partisans - he was a pioneer hero and he was "executed" - they hung him in a noose. A couple of times such games ended for little Slivko with a loss of consciousness and, as one might assume, with an orgasm - it is known that strong squeezing of the neck can cause an erection and even ejaculation. Apparently, it was from that time in the mind of Slivko that torture, strangulation and sexual pleasure merged into one.

As Nikolay Modestov writes, “as a child, Slivko was sickly and weak, suffered from insomnia, lack of appetite, was embarrassed by his appearance, clumsiness, avoided noisy games with peers and sports activities. As a schoolboy, he became interested in raising rabbits, willingly killed and butchered them. In adolescence, he began to engage in masturbation, using boots for this. In the 50s. the Slivko family moved to the "city of chemists" Nevinnomyssk.

Slivko's sexual development was late - he had his first wet dreams only at the age of 22, during his service in the Navy, in the Far East since 1959. There he commanded a unit, and there he was accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. But “I didn't have anyone in the Far East, I was lonely and scared,” he later said. In the summer of 1961, an event occurred that, according to Slivko's own admission, turned him upside down and served as the impetus for turning him into a maniac. He witnessed a car accident - a drunken motorcyclist (but not a motorist, as indicated in some sources) crashed into a detachment of pioneers at full speed and knocked down a boy of fourteen years old. “People ran to the scene, and so did I,” Slivko wrote in his diary. The boy was covered in blood, his legs were trembling. Someone picked him up and carried him to the car. He was already unconscious, his head thrown back, his arm sagged helplessly. I was shocked by what I saw and could not come to my senses for a long time.

In the same 1961, Slivko was demobilized, and for his excellent service he was awarded a valuable gift - a Quartz movie camera. Most of all, he liked to shoot teenage boys in pioneer uniforms on her. He returned to his parents in Nevinnomyssk, where he entered the Chemical Technology College. In 1963, after graduating from a technical school, Slivko got a job as a station wagon operator at the Azot chemical plant. He worked selflessly, constantly overfulfilled the plan, soon became a shock worker of communist labor, published several articles in the trade union newspaper Khimik. But Slivko was unhappy, in the company of peers he was not interested, he was drawn to children, especially boys. Many times he spoke to schoolchildren with stories about the nature of the Far East, then, in the end, he got a job on a voluntary basis as a pioneer leader in secondary school No. 15 (where he had previously studied himself).

Fantasies increasingly captured Slivko ("the vision of the accident of 61 constantly pops up in my mind and haunts me"). He saw scenes of torment and suffering of children, pioneers in bloody uniforms and shiny black boots. His "bad half", in his own words, required the realization of fantasies. In June 1963, Slivko invited fifth-grader Nikolai to take part in filming. Taking Nikolai into the forest, he played scouts with him, then offered "a serious test of endurance." The boy agreed. Slivko tied Nikolai to the trees by the arms and by the neck, and he pulled the rope tied to his legs over himself (he called it "stretching"). Then he asked Nikolai to depict torment and suffering (writhing, kicking, etc.): this is how he sought to recreate the accident that occurred in 1961. All this was carefully recorded on film.

In a medical textbook, Slivko read about the so-called. "retrograde amnesia", when, as a result of a traumatic brain injury or strangulation, a person loses memory for events preceding the injury. He considered that this could be very convenient - if you strangle a boy, he will lose consciousness, but he will not remember anything (which means he will not be able to complain to his parents, among other things).

On June 2, 1964, he conducted his "first medical experiment", which consisted in the fact that the boy was suspended in a noose and after a short time lost consciousness. When he was unconscious, Slivko performed an act of onanism and ejaculated on the boy's shoes. When the boy came to his senses, he did not remember anything about what had happened. He survived, but a few months later Slivko committed his first murder. The victim was a homeless 15-year-old teenager, still unidentified. Slivko told him that he was writing a dissertation on the limits of human capabilities, and persuaded him to participate in a "scientific experiment" to test these very capabilities. The boy died suffocating in a noose. The killer tried to save him by doing artificial respiration and heart massage, but it was useless. Frightened, Slivko immediately began to get rid of the corpse - he cut it into several pieces and threw them into the Kuban. He destroyed the film on which the murder was captured, fearing that someone would find it.

In 1966, Slivko became the director of the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid" ("Through rivers, mountains and valleys"; at first the club was called "Romantic" and changed its name after a fire broke out in it and it was transferred to another room). The club became very popular among Nevinnomyssk teenagers. Parents themselves brought their children to Slivko in order to "protect them from the influence of the street." Slivko is even forced to refuse admission due to the overcrowding of the club. Members of the club went on multi-day hikes in the Stavropol Territory (more than a thousand children and teenagers participated in these hikes every year), learned how to pack a backpack, make a fire, put up a tent. There was a photo circle at the club, where children learned to take pictures and make films. They began to talk about Chergid and Slivko at meetings of district committees, in GorONO and KraiONO, write in Pionerskaya Pravda (about three dozen articles were published) and even broadcast on All-Union radio. Soon Slivko became a master of sports in mountain tourism, he was elected a deputy of the Nevinnomyssk City Council, and in 1977 he was awarded the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR (despite the fact that he had neither pedagogical nor higher education at all).

In 1967, Slivko marries a girl, Lyudmila - she, like him, worked at the Azot plant. From Slivko, she gave birth to two sons - Igor (b. 1971) and Evgeny (b. 1975). From the wedding night, Slivko developed impotence ("my wife does not arouse any desire in me, although she does not particularly irritate me," he wrote in his diary). With his wife, he could not live a normal sexual life, and after the birth of Eugene, he generally slept in a separate room from her. Lyudmila will die of cancer in 1998.

November 14, 1973 Slivko kills 15-year-old Alexander Nesmeyanov (b. November 1, 1958). Upon the disappearance of Nesmeyanov, a criminal case was initiated, searches were carried out in the Don forests, divers examined the bottom of the Kuban River, but this did not bring any results. The version of the investigation was even the kidnapping of the boy by gypsies. Nesmeyanov's mother herself traveled throughout the Soviet Union in search of her son, wrote to all authorities, including the XXV Congress of the CPSU. She also came to Slivko - she asked him if the boy had told him about his plans to run away from home. He replied that he had not spoken. The police also came to Slivko for photographs of Nesmeyanov, which could be shown on television. He printed excellent photographs and, moreover, ... organized a search for the missing boy in the Don forests, in which up to two hundred members of Chergid participated!

Months passed, and Nesmeyanov was never found, so the case of his disappearance was closed. But in the winter of 1974/75, in one of the colonies, the prisoner Madyarov, who was a friend of Nesmeyanov, wrote a confession in which he confessed that he killed the teenager, and buried the corpse on one of the Kuban islands. However, the search for the corpse according to the schemes drawn up by Madyarov again did not lead to anything. It turned out that the prisoner did not kill the boy, but simply wanted to "unwind" by riding to Nevinnomyssk. The investigation again stalled and was suspended.

On May 11, 1975, Slivko kills his third victim - 11-year-old fifth grade student Andrei Pogasyan. (Literally a few days before this, the case of the disappearance of Alexander Nesmeyanov was closed.) On May 12, Pogasyan's schoolbag and clothes were found on the city embankment. A thorough examination of the banks and bottom of the Kuban River did not bring any results. After interrogating Pogasyan's parents, the investigator found out that the boy was going to "film shooting", which was carried out by a man in the Don forest, and asked his mother to buy him new swimming trunks specifically for this. The investigator considered this information important and sent an order to the Nevinnomyssk Department of Internal Affairs to find this man, and he left for advanced training in Moscow, after which he was transferred to the Stavropol regional prosecutor's office. But no investigation was carried out to establish the identity of this "film lover", and the investigation did not combine the two cases of missing children into one - for some reason it did not notice that Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan were about the same age and both attended Chergid. Moreover, they came to Slivko again... for photos of Andrey Pogasyan! And again Slivko "on a voluntary basis" organized the search for the boy!

Five years after that, Slivko did not kill, but "only" conducted "non-lethal" experiments with boys - he hung them, strangled him with a rope, a rubber hose, put a gas mask or a plastic bag on his head, and even forced him to breathe with ether for anesthesia. He certainly took all this on photo and film, kept notebooks (something like "case histories"), in which he recorded the date and time of the "experiment", the actions and appearance of the boy during strangulation, the "symptoms" observed after after the victim came to his senses: "coordination is impaired", "slurred speech", etc. It was a real conveyor belt - dozens and dozens of different boys passed through the hands of Slivko, in total, 42 boys became victims of "non-fatal" experiments (in the book of Nikolai Modestov, the number 33 is called, but in fact, according to official documents of the investigation, there are more of them). Some of these victims, as a result of these "medical experiments", received lifelong illnesses and even disabilities.

It should be noted that all the victims of Slivko themselves, voluntarily went to the experiments. Some came out of respect for the teacher, some out of passion and “thirst for fame” (Slivko said that it was very honorable to participate in such an experience that the boy provides “invaluable help to science”, etc.), some because of money (Slivko offered money to some victims - from 10 to 25 rubles), some - in order to work out the "penalty points" that they were assigned in Chergid for some kind of oversight, and these points could be removed by participating in a "medical experiment" . To all future victims, Slivko gave a typewritten leaflet to read, which explained the meaning of the upcoming experiment and which began with the words: “Dear friend! You are going for a kind of feat ... "In addition, the boys gave a receipt" on non-disclosure "- in general, Slivko created the appearance that his" medical experiments "- not some kind of his whim, they are" official ", although" strictly classified."

In 1980, Slivko killed 13-year-old Sergei Fatnev. The search for the boy again yielded nothing, and the case was closed. And again, the investigation did not draw any conclusion from the fact that the boy, like the missing Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan, was a member of the Chergid club!

In his games with the corpse, Slivko each time went “further and farther” and became more and more sophisticated. He hung and stretched the corpse on ropes in various poses, sawed and chopped it in front of the camera, made up various “figures” from dismembered limbs. For example, the severed head of the victim was surrounded by severed legs in polished shoes. He opened the abdominal and chest cavities, carefully examined and filmed the internal organs. The blood was collected in a specially prepared tray and drank it with a spoon. He doused the boy's shoes with gasoline and set them on fire. Sawed his booted feet. He cut off the ears, nose, cheeks of the corpse, cut out the eyes. He salted the cut off genitals of the victims in an ordinary glass tin can. Such games could take him up to two hours. Slivko then watched the filmed films in the premises of the Chergid club (usually in the afternoon, before the start of classes) and masturbated.

July 23, 1985 Slivko commits his last murder. The victim was 13-year-old Sergei Pavlov (b. August 19, 1971). That day, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the boy left his house along Mira Boulevard, telling his parents that he was going fishing on the Badger River. However, he told his neighbor Lidia Polovinkina that he was going to meet with the head of the Chergid club, Slivko, and that he would photograph him for an "illustrated magazine." But by evening Pavlov had not returned. Then Polovinkina called Chergid and asked Slivko if he had seen the boy. Slivko replied that he had not seen, and the next day he left for the Black Sea with a group of pupils, and the investigator was unable to talk to him.

On November 13, 1985, Tamara Languyeva, assistant prosecutor of the city, officially takes over the case of Pavlov's disappearance. First of all, she drew attention to the club "Chergid", which he attended. While talking with his friends at the club, she heard about a very strange thing - some medical experiments that the head of the club conducts with children and which are associated with a danger to life. Languyeva spent hours talking with members of Chergid, trying to get details from them, but to no avail. Finally, she managed to talk to a teenager, Vyacheslav Khvostik, who himself participated in the experiment. He said that Slivko hung him in a loop, after which he lost consciousness and then was unwell for several days. Then several more boys testified about their participation in Slivko's experiments, and the city prosecutor signed a search warrant in the premises of "Chergid" and in Slivko's apartment.

On the evening of December 28, 1985, policemen came to the club. Classes were going on there - Slivko and the children were preparing a meeting of the New Year. First, a set of knives, camping axes, coils of rope, rubber hose loops were found in the club. Then one of the policemen pointed to a door with a sign: "Don't get in - he'll kill you!" and asked Slivko: “What is there?” The one that is called "changed in face." Behind the door was a photo lab, where they found stacks of shocking photographs, which depicted bound and dismembered children. They found hundreds of meters of film with scenes of torture, murder and dismemberment of children, a pioneer uniform, many children's shoes, some of which had sawn off toes. Slivko was arrested. One of the children who was present at his arrest had a tantrum when "Uncle Tolya was taken to the police": he enjoyed so much respect and love among children.

The killer met his 47th birthday in the cell of the pre-trial detention center. During January and February 1986, he confessed to seven murders, field trips were organized, and the remains of six children were found buried in the Don forests. Slivko's first victim was never found. Residents of Nevinnomyssk with horror and shudder learned about the crimes of Slivko, a local celebrity, respected citizen, role model, best friend of children.

Club "Chergid" was instantly liquidated. All his property was burned by the inhabitants of nearby houses (it should be noted that the police did not prevent this at all). Slivko's wife and two of his children were transported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to another city (according to some reports, right the day after the arrest).

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986. The process was quick: direct evidence against the accused in the form of photographs and films taken by him was more than enough. Ambulances were constantly on duty near the courthouse: several participants in the process had hypertensive crises and heart attacks after watching Slivko's films. When Slivko was asked before the first viewing of the film if he had any objections to any of those present, he replied: the human race is a disgrace... I saw it once... And it can neither be washed away nor forgotten. It will leave only with death ... I'm scared that people will watch it. The third secretary of the city party organization, which in the late 70s. fussed about awarding Slivko the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR, committed suicide; Nevinnomyssk police chief was fired for negligence.

Conducted twice forensic psychiatric examination of Slivko (including one at the Serbsky Institute) showed his sanity and the presence of "organic psychopathy" (a personality disorder due to organic changes in the brain) and sexual perversions - pedophilia, necrophilia, sadism, necrosadism , fetishism, vampirism, pyromania. During the investigation and trial, Slivko cried all the time, showed remorse.

He was sentenced to death, but thanks to the efforts of his lawyer Sergei Petrov, he managed to get a stay of execution, and for another three years he was on death row in Novocherkassk prison, wrote appeals, petitions for pardon, letters to his wife, kept a diary. In September 1989, Slivko was visited by investigator Issa Kostoev, who was involved in the case of the Rostov Ripper - Andrei Chikatilo. Kostoev, like Clarissa Starling from The Silence of the Lambs, had the hope that Slivko would help to understand the psychology of the maniac from the forest belt, being himself a maniac, but nothing came of it. “It's useless,” Slivko said after reading the case file. - This is impossible to calculate. I know for myself." He only made two remarks that turned out to be erroneous: first, one must look for someone who has an "exciting image"; secondly, murders in the forest belts are most likely committed by two: one kills boys, the other - girls. In an ordinary school notebook, Slivko wrote the story of his life and his crimes for Kostoev, and a few hours after the interview with the investigator, he was executed with the notorious single shot in the back of the head (three and a half years later, Andrei Chikatilo would be executed in the same place).

Modestov N.S., investigator in the case of Anatoly Slivko, says:

Outwardly, the biography of Anatoly Slivko looked safe and even respectable. He headed the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid" in the city of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory, enjoyed unquestioning authority among the pioneers and commanded respect from his parents for his selfless work.

Later, when the investigation scrupulously studied everything related to the activities of Slivko and his tourist club, it turned out that the director of Chergid had been written about dozens of times in Pionerskaya Pravda and other newspapers, more than twenty programs had been broadcast about him on All-Union Radio, and even diplomas and thanks were innumerable.

However, publications about Slivko turned out to be no less after it became known about the second, secret, life of a maniac, directly related to hiking and children. He was detained almost by accident in 1985 on suspicion of the disappearance of thirteen-year-old Serezha P. And when they searched the premises of the club, they could hardly believe their own eyes.

Domestic forensics, and the world too, have not yet encountered similar facts. Slivko sadistically killed seven teenagers, and the death of children, their agony, the subsequent dismemberment of bodies and manipulations with them, the "honored teacher" carefully filmed with a movie or camera, and carefully stored all the material in a closet. When Slivko was arrested he was forty-six years old. He was the father of two boys, had a party card and bore the title of "Shock Worker of Communist Labor". But what is most striking is that he killed most of the children while working in Chergid. And he did this for twenty-one years), remaining above suspicion.

I confess, having received a videotape with copies of Slivko's films, I did not imagine that I would see such a thing, I did not imagine how wild and depressing the impression these terrible documents would make. It seems that we are used to everything - television makes us constant contemplators of catastrophes, epidemics, violent terrorist acts, and "video masterpieces" further lower the threshold of sensitivity, savoring the bloody scenes in neorealistic detective stories and sado-masochistic thrillers. However, I assure you that what Slivko shot cannot be reproduced by any authors of any horror films.

Dead silence, only a color picture on the screen, and in front of your eyes a child is dying in agony. Moreover, the sadist, cold-bloodedly fixing the convulsions of the agonizing boy, from time to time himself gets into the frame. He not only shoots death, but voluptuously admires it.

On the screen, the body of the victim, dressed by the killer in a pioneer uniform, is laid on a white sheet. Spasms are less and less... The next frame is a severed head framed by severed legs. The camera zooms in close to the dead child's face, distorted by a frozen grimace of suffering and fear.

The film is quite long, or maybe it seems like that. I admit, I could only watch it to the end once. It was quite enough to feel the grave cold only from the very idea of the one who was the screenwriter, director, cameraman and spectator in one person.

Many residents of Nevinnomyssk, in the Stavropol region, did not believe that the honored teacher of the RSFSR, who was sitting in the dock, was a sadist and a pedophile. And when his case began to be considered, people who had lost consciousness began to be taken out of the courtroom and carried out. They were relatives of the injured and killed teenagers. They could not bear the terrible frames of photo and video filming from the personal archive of Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko…

Tolya was born on December 28, 1938, but with difficulty. During childbirth, the umbilical cord wrapped around his neck - the boy almost suffocated. But the doctors saved him. However, this trauma affected the child's later life.
As a child, Tolka suffered from headaches, insomnia and weight loss. Because of the latter, he was very complex in the circle of his peers.

Approximately in his youth, psychiatrists diagnosed Anatoly with "epileptoid" psychopathy. This ailment manifests itself as follows: a person begins to dwell on the events that traumatized him in the past. How did this disease manifest itself in Slivko? He could not forget the scene of the Great Patriotic War, when a fascist killed a boy before his eyes. Having smeared his boot in a pool of blood, the German wiped his foot on the corpse of the slain.

Anatoly recalled this incident in the post-war years, when he played “war” with his peers. He loved to fight on the side of the cornered partisans, whom the malicious Nazis want to execute. A rope was put on the boy's neck and hung up. During such "executions" Tolik experienced overexcitation and lost consciousness.

Apparently during this period in his subconscious, a passion for sadism mixed with sexual desire arose.

City of Nevinnomyssk

The young man moved to Nevinnomyssk with his parents in the 50s. From there he was taken to serve in the army. Shortly before the end of his service, he witnessed an accident: a drunk motorcyclist drove into a pioneer detachment and seriously injured a 14-year-old boy. According to *Slivko* , blood on a white shirt, combined with a red tie and polished boots, he was simply fascinated. This vision, like the case with the Nazi, began to haunt him and cause an erection.

In 1961 Tolik was demobilized. For impeccable service, the command handed him a movie camera, which predetermined the further hobby and bloody handwriting of the maniac.

In civilian life, Slivko graduated from a technical school and got a job at a chemical plant, where he was in good standing with his superiors. But the factory routine of the young specialist did not suit him, he was drawn to the kids. More for boys. The poet soon became a pioneer leader in one of the city's schools, and then the head of the youth tourist club "Romantic".

The circle and its leader began to enjoy great success with children and parents. Girls and boys were taken into it. They often began to write about the tourist club in newspapers, cited as an example at meetings of the city committee of the CPSU.

In 1966, a fire broke out in Romantika. The city authorities immediately allocated a new premises to the successful counselor. And the future decided to update the name of the tour group. Changed it to "Chergid" - "Through the Rivers, Mountains and Valleys." Years later, this abbreviation will become known throughout the Union.

In his club, the maniac was looking for victims. But he did it smartly. Studied child psychology and medical literature. In the latter I read that as a result of strangulation, “retrograde amnesia” can occur - a person loses consciousness and does not remember previous events. It was in his favor.

The first "experiment" the pedophile delivered in 1964. He offered a random boy to play the role of a patriotic pioneer, whom the Nazis decided to hang in the forest. With the help of a rope, the monster turned off the consciousness of a teenager. Watching him twitch in convulsions, he announced.

Soon the “experimental” came to his senses and really did not remember what happened. By the way, the whole process of bullying, the bastard recorded on camera.

A few months later, the pedophile told the 15-year-old homeless child that he was writing a dissertation on the limit of human capabilities. I lured him into the forest and put a noose around his neck. The subject gasped. Feeling excited, the sadist dismembered the body of the victim and threw it into the Kuban River. In fear of being caught, he also destroyed the film that captured the moment of the murder, while he himself hid.

In 1967, the maniac got married and had two sons. According to him, he did not feel full attraction to his wife. But to teenagers, on the contrary, they were drawn, even very much.

So, in 1973 Slivko committed another murder under the above circumstances. On the dead boy, the maniac put on a white shirt, black trousers, a red tie and polished shoes - he recreated the image of an accident with a motorcyclist. After that, he began to slowly cut the body.

As a memento, he left a member of a teenager. He salted his penis in a jar and put it on the table when he watched self-made films.

In 1977, the pedophile received the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR, although he had no pedagogical education. Everyone was impressed by his extracurricular activities. Therefore, the man was elected a deputy of the City Council. Newspapers write about him and talk on the radio. But no one knows that it is his fault that boys aged 12-15 go missing in Nevinnomyssk.

Using trust, the mentor asked the children about their fathers and mothers. He gave preference to teenagers from dysfunctional families who are not enough at home. He suggested that they take part in a secret experiment - to test a person's superhuman abilities in a remote suburban forest. There, for his victims, the maniac kept at the ready a pioneer uniform, a movie camera and a camera. Many from the forest "laboratory" did not return home, and those who did, kept their mouths shut. Because this was requested by the authoritative Anatoly Emelyanovich.

This nightmare continued until the autumn of 1985. During this time, about ten young men managed to disappear in the district. The youth leader himself was also looking for some of them.

However, in July of the same year, the maniac was caught. As usual, he called the boy to the "experiment". From which the latter did not return.

Fortunately, in secret, the teenager told a friend that he was going with a pioneer leader to the forest to conduct an experiment, and not to go fishing, as his parents thought. Having learned this secret information, Tamara Languyeva, assistant prosecutor of Nevinnomyssk, began to "dig" under Chergid. She found out that most of the missing youths are pupils Slivko.

Soon the woman talked to another minor who participated in the suburban "tests". The teenager told about the noose. After some time, his words were confirmed by other youths of the tourist club. The prosecutor issued a warrant to search the house and place of work of the "deserved tormentor."

In December 1985, the police came to Chergid. Slivko turned white with fear when he learned that law enforcement officers would conduct a thorough inspection. And there was something to hide in the room.

In the electrical panel of the club, the security forces found film footage and photographs. On them, the maniac captured most of his massacres.

Under the irrefutable load of video and photo evidence *Slivko* admitted that in 21 years he had killed 7 people, and "experimented" with 42 more. His trial took place six months after his arrest - in June 1986. He was sentenced to death. The sentence was executed only in 1989. Over this time Slivko managed to advise investigators in the case of Andrei Chikatilo. But this did not bring positive results.

P.S. The family of the Nevinnomyssk maniac was transferred by law enforcement officers to another city. The club "Chergid" was burned down by an angry mob. One of the officials who awarded Slivko, committed suicide, and others were dismissed from their posts.

Date of birth -1939
Place of residence - Siberia, then - Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory.
Specialization - rape, murder of teenage boys.
The number of victims - 33, the number of those killed - 7.
Diagnosis - vampirism, fetishism, necrophilia and sadism, pyromania are present.
Arrest - 1985 on suspicion of the disappearance of thirteen-year-old Serezha P.
The verdict is shooting.

DIFFERENT TEACHER
In 1985, a record-breaking killer was arrested, who had been raping and killing since 1964, that is, 21 years! This man turned out to be Anatoly Slivko, Honored Teacher of the RSFSR, who accounted for 17 lives of teenage boys. In the city of Nevinomyssk, Stavropol Territory, he organized a tourist club for schoolchildren. These schoolchildren basically became its victims.

He lured them into the forest and, under the pretext of an innocent game of war, invited the boys to take part in the hanging. How could the guys suspect their teacher of something prejudicial! So the gullible teenager stood on a stool, threw a noose around his neck. Another moment - and Slivko knocked out a support from under his feet. The dying maniac filmed the agony.

Anatoly Slivko left behind 17 victims of ritual murders. He lived in Siberia with his mother. He didn't have a father. He was worried about his weak potency, which became especially noticeable after he returned home after serving in the army. It was depressing, humiliating, but I had to put up with it.

But in a person's life sometimes chance dominates. Such was the case with Anatoly. One day he was walking along the street of his city, saw a crowd, approached, made his way forward, and an unexpected, tragic thing opened up before him: a boy was lying on the pavement - the victim of a street incident. He had a beautiful face. Surprisingly clean, ironed school uniform: snow-white shirt, pioneer tie, black trousers and black boots. When the eyes stopped on these boots, and then on the blood, Slivko had an orgasm. For him, this was an unexpected shock, after which he could not recover. He persuaded his mother to leave this city, to change his place of residence. He fled from this incomprehensible thing that shocked him.

In the city of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory, Anatoly got a job as a mechanic at a local chemical plant. But you can't run from yourself. Still not giving an account of what he was doing, Anatoly organized a tourist club for schoolchildren on a voluntary basis. He gave himself unreservedly to this cause. I used my own money to buy school uniforms for the children. She had already become different than that of that boy, but Anatoly took out old-style boots with a massive toe, polished them himself to a shine, ironed shirts and pioneer ties.

Not only parents, but also teachers noticed his efforts. Time passed. Slivko was awarded the honorary title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR. At the same time, his individual work with each child was noted.

And she was dangerous. Having dressed the boy with a needle, smoothing out every crease. Slivko began to conduct experiments, "educate" in him stamina and courage: he put a stand, putting the boy's head into the noose, then he knocked out the support from under the child's feet. And - instantly pulled out of the loop.

Wild ritual? But, bringing the boy to consciousness, doing artificial respiration, performing other manipulations, Slivka received sexual satisfaction exactly as it happened in a distant Siberian city.

But he still felt sorry for the boys. He was still aware of the danger to them of such experiments. However, he no longer had the thought that they should be stopped. I bought a camera and filmed the whole procedure. Then, looking at the photographs, he reproduced the ritual in his imagination, and this calmed him down. I got bored, I needed a "fresh" picture - the ritual was repeated. Slivko bought a movie camera and got a live image, it lasted longer, and still needed a "renewal".

Some boys could not be revived. He hid the bodies well. Almost the same as Chikatilo - he dug in forest belts. Once, having knocked out a support from under his feet, he saw that the teenager bit his lip, blood began to flow, and Cream immediately had an orgasm. He wanted a repeat of the feeling. He took a hacksaw and sawed off the shiny toe of his boot, watched the red stream flow out of the foot. The movie camera continued to work, and Slivko enjoyed it.

Since then, he has never revived children, "worked" every time with a hacksaw, sawing his victims into pieces, scattering them, burying them in the thickets.

Boys disappeared from 1964 to 1985. The police, of course, noticed that they were all members of the tourist club. Searches and searches, however, yielded nothing, as did the surveillance established for Slivko. But once at work, when the investigator approached a cabinet with a red arrow and the inscription: "Do not touch - it will kill you!". Slivko's face changed. It was noticed. And they took out a school uniform, photographs, video cassettes from behind the door ...

DEATH THEATER OF PIONEER LEADER SLIVKO

Outwardly, the biography of Anatoly Slivko looked safe and even respectable. He headed the children's and youth tourist club "Chergid" in the city of Nevinnomyssk, Stavropol Territory, enjoyed unquestioning authority among the pioneers and commanded respect from his parents for his selfless work.

Slivko came to Nevinnomyssk after serving in the army, graduated from a technical school, worked at the Azot plant and, at the same time, on a voluntary basis, worked at a school as a pioneer leader. He didn't smoke, didn't drink, never used foul language. He devoted all his free time to children - he did physical training with them, taught them how to make a fire, pack a backpack and set up a tent, went with his wards on multi-day trips around his native land. Soon, a good rumor about the ascetic educator spread outside the city. They talked about Slivko at tourist rallies, the Chergid club, of which he was appointed director, was praised at meetings of district committees, and an exemplary mentor was cited as an example to colleagues.

Later, when the investigation scrupulously studied everything related to the activities of Slivko and his tourist club, it turned out that the director of Chergid had been written about dozens of times in Pionerskaya Pravda and other newspapers, more than twenty programs had been broadcast about him on All-Union Radio, and even diplomas and thanks were innumerable.

However, publications about Slivko turned out to be no less after it became known about the second, secret, life of a maniac, directly related to hiking and children. He was detained almost by accident in 1985 on suspicion of the disappearance of thirteen-year-old Serezha P. And when they searched the premises of the club, they could hardly believe their own eyes.

Domestic forensics, and the world too, have not yet encountered similar facts. Slivko sadistically killed seven teenagers, and the death of children, their agony, the subsequent dismemberment of bodies and manipulations with them, the "honored teacher" carefully filmed with a movie or camera, and carefully stored all the material in a closet. When Slivko was arrested he was 46 years old. He was the father of two boys, had a party card and bore the title of "Shock Worker of Communist Labor". But what is most striking is that he killed most of the children while working in Chergid. And he did this for 21 years, remaining above suspicion.

At one of the interrogations, where, together with the operational-investigative group, he was to comment on a film of his own production, Slivko asked: "I trust the investigation, but I wanted as few people as possible to be present during the viewing. I'm scared what people will see."

If the operator himself was horrified by the shots taken ...

I confess, having received a videotape with copies of Slivko's films, I did not imagine that I would see such a thing, I did not imagine how wild and depressing the impression these terrible documents would make.

It seems that we are used to everything - television makes us constant contemplators of catastrophes, epidemics, violent terrorist acts, and "video masterpieces" further lower the threshold of sensitivity, savoring the bloody scenes in neorealistic detective stories and sado-masochistic thrillers. However, I assure you that what Slivko shot cannot be reproduced by any authors of any horror films.

Dead silence, only a color picture on the screen, and in front of your eyes a child is dying in agony. Moreover, the sadist, cold-bloodedly fixing the convulsions of the agonizing boy, from time to time himself gets into the frame. He not only shoots death, but voluptuously admires it.

On the screen, the body of the victim, dressed by the killer in a pioneer uniform, is laid on a white sheet. Spasms are less and less... The next frame is a severed head framed by severed legs. The camera zooms in close to the dead child's face, distorted by a frozen grimace of suffering and fear.

The film is quite long, or maybe it seems like that. I admit, I could only watch it to the end once. It was quite enough to feel the grave cold only from the very idea of the one who was the screenwriter, director, cameraman and spectator in one person.

The Slivko case has been studied quite deeply, including by doctors, which was largely facilitated by the maniac, who willingly spoke frankly with investigators and made contact with psychiatrists. The examination of Slivko was carried out twice, and his personality was studied well. In any case, scientists have picked up a lot of medical terms that characterized the mental state of the person under investigation at the time of the crime. Vampirism, fetishism, necrophilia and sadism are present in his behavior. In his perversions, he became more and more sophisticated. Pyromania noted by psychiatrists should also be included here.

All this is reflected in the films shot by Slivko. Pyromania, for example, was expressed in the fact that the maniac set fire to the victim's shoes, having previously doused them with gasoline. In some cases, he sawed shoes with a hacksaw, fixing his actions with a movie camera installed nearby.

Slivko generally had a special relationship with children's shoes, carefully cleaned and shiny. According to him, this is due to the shock he experienced in 1961. Then a tragedy occurred before his eyes: a boy died under the wheels of a car. Slivko saw the agony of a teenager dressed in a pioneer uniform, remembered a white shirt, a tie, a dark school suit and shiny shoes. Before that, there were other cases where shoes served as a fetish. But the death of the pioneer was the culmination in the formation of the psychology of the future maniac. Subsequently, he reproduced the details of that scene, playing scenarios he had invented in secluded forest glades.

He has always avoided women. Even with his own wife, he rarely had intimacy, and for the last ten years he generally slept at home in a separate room.

As a child, Slivko was sickly and weak, suffered from insomnia, lack of appetite, was embarrassed by his appearance, clumsiness, and avoided noisy games with peers and sports activities. As a schoolboy, he became interested in raising rabbits, willingly killed and butchered them (just like the boys from the tourist club who later trusted him). Although often at the sight of blood or cut off fish heads, as relatives claimed, Slivko turned pale and fainted. Here he resembles the Rostov Chikatilo. He could not stand the sight of blood, he could not even cut off the head of a chicken with an ax. But what was the "master" in the forest belt, gutting the victim with the speed and dexterity of a pathologist.

Slivko felt tender affection for boys, preferring the age of up to sixteen years. He surrounded his favorites with care, took care of, he knew how to find an approach to everyone. Feeling sympathy from the child (let me remind you that Slivko, a selfless and skillful teacher, was respected by everyone around him), the maniac, using the boys' curiosity and craving for secrets and conspiracies, offered to participate in the survival experiment. During the investigation, he admitted that there had never been a refusal from the children. From the "subject" Slivko took a non-disclosure agreement, which also appealed to the boys - just like adults, especially since the experiment, according to the instructor, was to determine the degree of endurance, test courage.

For credibility, Slivko sketched out the script and gave it to the future victim to read. The plot was the same: the pioneer hero was subjected to various trials, including torture. The maniac explained the need for filming vaguely: he, they say, collects material and writes a book about the limits of human capabilities. In some cases, Slivko said that he must know how to provide first aid on campaigns if someone loses consciousness. The search for experimental subjects was also helped by the system of fines for misconduct: if the child owed money and did not pay, Slivko went forward - he offered to work out by participating in the experiment.

The experiments were divided into lethal and non-fatal, and only Slivko knew about it. The boys did not realize that, going to the forest with a joyfully excited uncle Tolya, they might not come back.

He prepared in advance a clean, well-ironed school uniform, a white shirt, a red tie and, of course, polished shoes. The boy promised not to eat anything ten to twelve hours before the meeting, so that during the experiment there would be no nausea or vomiting. And just before the test, the teenager had to recover. Slivko washed some of the test subjects in the river and dressed them personally - the "gourmet" was preparing for the future bloody "feast". The maniac brought victims into an unconscious state in various ways. Some put a gas mask on their faces and forced them to breathe ether, others pulled a plastic bag over their heads, blocking the access of air, but most often he used a loop made of a rubber hose. If Slivko conducted a deadly experiment, then he would take the victim out of the loop after ten to fifteen minutes. Of course, in order not to violate the "purity" of the experiment, he securely tied the boys' hands and feet. From the materials of the criminal case: "Slivko's sadism and necrophilia manifested itself in the fact that he dismembered corpses without the purpose of hiding them. penis, ears and soft tissues of the face. Sometimes the killer deliberately damaged an object that was a sexual symbol for him. For example, shoes, which he sometimes cut and set on fire. "

Slivko hung the bodies of the murdered boys by their legs, carried them in front of a movie camera on his hands, changed clothes for them, made various figures on the mat from severed legs and arms ... He received sexual relaxation without making direct contact with the victim. The maniac masturbated using various fetishes (boots, photo and film materials, body parts that he salted for long-term storage), or by conducting "experiments". But he got the greatest pleasure from killing. Mental discharge and sexual satisfaction of Slivko are directly related to scenes of torment and death of teenagers.

He committed seven murders. But their number would have grown many times (according to the materials of the criminal case, thirty-three boys are victims of non-lethal experiments), if not for the sadist's fear of being exposed.

How did he manage to stay free for so long? Why did it take twenty-one years to capture? The answer is simple and disappointing: no one was looking for the killer, although it was not difficult to calculate him.

Slivko was detained after Serezha P. disappeared. After the statement of the boy's parents, the police interviewed his peers, they remembered that the schoolboy on the eve of his disappearance talked about the upcoming filming of the film with Slivko. Children characterized him as a weirdo who makes films about strangulation and other torture. The police found out that another boy, who disappeared five years ago, was also supposed to participate in the "film shooting" of the director of "Chergid". It was then that the operatives finally looked at the best friend of the children, a teacher with pedophilic inclinations, Anatoly Slivko ...

In order to find at least some explanation for the missteps of the police, it can be said that the killer for deadly experiments usually chose boys from dysfunctional families, where children were not particularly taken care of, sometimes they did not even report their son missing. And the guys themselves were not the best: they often ran away from home, had trouble with the law.

And yet, the main reason that did not allow the maniac to be caught earlier was the lack of experience in detecting serial killers. The law enforcement system was not ready for the appearance of such monsters as Chikatilo, Slivko, Mikhasevich.

Actually, with the detention of Gennady Mikhasevich, who was arrested a year earlier than Slivko (both maniacs were shot by court order), not only began a serious study of the problem, the identity of the killer, who for a long time remained a record-breaking serial, but also the monstrous mistakes made during the investigation.

Anatoly Slivko went to the murder for a long time. According to criminologists who know the history of his crimes, he could control himself. He had a high degree of social maturity, the level of moral prohibitions. Not the lowest was his intelligence. But the absence of a sexual life "turned on" the memories, which each time brought up the image of a boy that brought shock.

An unconditionally talented man, Slivko moved from a dream to a real business - the creation of a tourist club with real, and not from the realm of fantasy, boys, and no longer in dreams, but in reality, he became the main performer of the role played by his sick imagination. He moved from a corpse thrown to him by the will of fate, to the production of corpses.

Share this article with your friends:

Similar articles

I dreamed of long hair: interpretation from dream books Dream interpretation of chic hair

What year will be after. Main characteristics. Characteristic of the year: what to expect from the Red Rooster

What is the dream of stubble? A man's bristles in a dream. Interpretation of sleep bristles. Why does Bristle dream in a dream? Why dream that stubble has grown

2022 rsrub.ru. About modern roofing technologies. Construction portal.

Title: The maniac operator hung the children. Serial killers: Anatoly Slivko
Link: https://rsrub.ru/en/how-to-insulate-inside-the-roof-of-the-house/manyak-operator-veshal-detei-seriinye-ubiicy-anatolii-slivko-kak.html
Time: (24hr) 13:06   Date: 09/09/2022